

CHAPTER 3

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE HARPETH RIVER WATERSHED.

- 3.1 Background
- 3.2 Data Collection
 - 3.2.A. Ambient Monitoring Sites
 - 3.2.B. Ecoregion Sites
 - 3.2.C. Watershed Screening Sites
 - 3.2.D. Special Surveys
- 3.3 Status of Water Quality
 - 3.3.A. Assessment Summary
 - 3.3.B. Use Impairment Summary
- 3.4 Fluvial Geomorphology

3.1 BACKGROUND. Section 305(b) of The Clean Water Act requires states to report the status of water quality every two years. Historically, Tennessee's methodologies, protocols, frequencies and locations of monitoring varied depending upon whether sites were ambient, ecoregion, or intensive survey. Alternatively, in areas where no direct sampling data existed, water quality may have been assessed by evaluation or by the knowledge and experience of the area by professional staff.

In 1996, Tennessee began the watershed approach to water quality protection. In the Watershed Approach, resources—both human and fiscal—are better used by assessing water quality more intensively on a watershed-by-watershed basis. In this approach, water quality is assessed in year three, following one to two years of data collection. More information about the Watershed Approach may be found at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/wshed1.htm>.

The assessment information is used in the 305(b) Report (The Status of Water Quality in Tennessee) and the 303(d) list as required by the Clean Water Act.

The 305(b) Report documents the condition of the State's waters. Its function is to provide information used for water quality based decisions, evaluate progress, and measure success.

Tennessee uses the 305(b) Report to meet four goals (from 2000 305(b) Report):

1. Assess the general water quality conditions of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands
2. Identify causes of water pollution and the sources of pollutants

3. Specify waters which have been found to pose human health risks due to elevated bacteria levels or contamination of fish
4. Highlight areas of improved water quality

EPA aggregates the state use support information into a national assessment of the nation's water quality. This aggregated use support information can be viewed at EPA's Surf Your Watershed site at:

<http://www.epa.gov/OW/resources/9698/tn.html>

The 303(d) list is a compilation of the waters of Tennessee that are water quality limited and fail to support some or all of their classified uses. Water quality limited streams are those that have one or more properties that violate water quality standards. Therefore, the water body is considered to be impaired by pollution and is not fully meeting its designated uses. The 303(d) list does not include streams determined to be fully supporting designated uses as well as streams the Division of Water Pollution Control cannot assess due to lack of water quality information. Also absent are streams where a control strategy is already in the process of being implemented.

Once a stream is placed on the 303(d) list, it is considered a priority for water quality improvement efforts. These efforts not only include traditional regulatory approaches such as permit issuance, but also include efforts to control pollution sources that have historically been exempted from regulations, such as certain agricultural and forestry activities. If a stream is on the 303(d) list, the Division of Water Pollution Control cannot use its regulatory authority to allow additional sources of the same pollutant(s).

States are required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for 303(d)-listed waterbodies. The TMDL process establishes the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate without exceeding water quality standards and allocates this load among all contributing pollutant sources. The purpose of the TMDL is to establish water quality objectives required to reduce pollution from both point and nonpoint sources and to restore and maintain the quality of water resources.

The current 303(d) List is available on the TDEC homepage at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/water.htm> and information about Tennessee's TMDL program may be found at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/tmdl.htm>.

This chapter provides a summary of water quality in the Harpeth River Watershed, and summarizes data collection, assessment results and a description of impaired waters.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION. Comprehensive water quality monitoring in the Harpeth River Watershed was conducted in 1997 and 1998. Data were collected from 98 sites and were from one of four types: 1)Ambient sites, 2)Ecoregion sites, 3)Watershed sites or 4)Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit (ARAP) inspection sites.

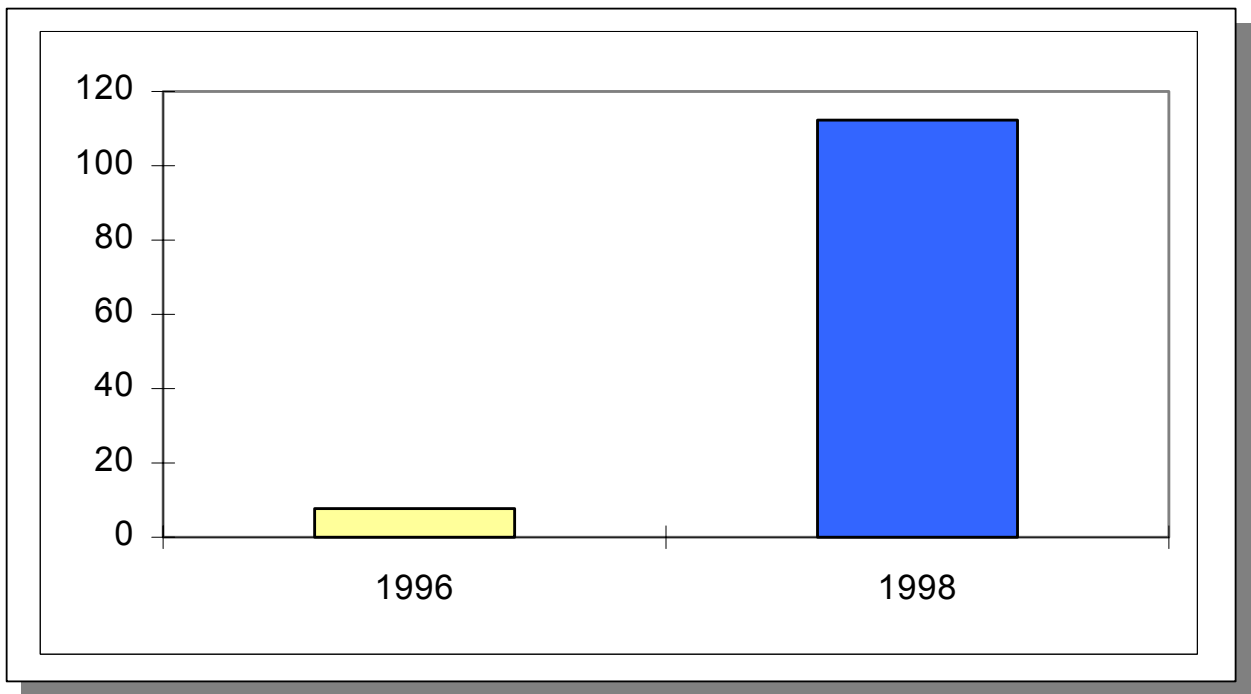


Figure 3-1. Number of Sampling Events Using the Traditional Approach (1996) and Watershed Approach (1998) in the Harpeth River Watershed.

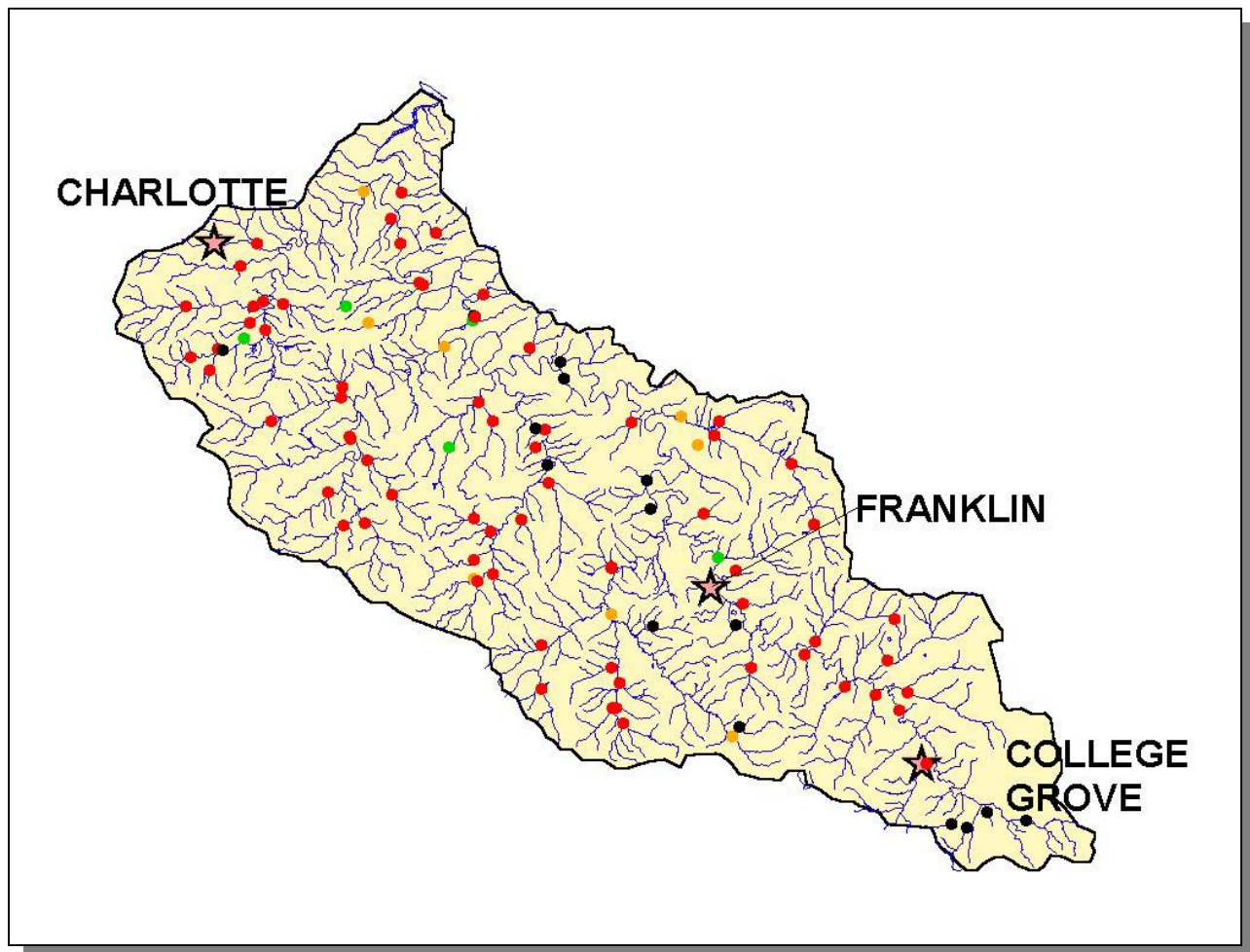


Figure 3-2. Location of Monitoring Sites in the Harpeth River Watershed. Red, Watershed Monitoring Sites; Black, Observational Data Sites; Orange, Rapid Bioassessment Sites; Green, Ambient Monitoring Sites. Locations of Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference.

TYPE	NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLING EVENTS		
		CHEMICAL ONLY	BIOLOGICAL ONLY	BIOLOGICAL PLUS CHEMICAL (FIELD PARAMETERS)
Ambient	5	14		
Ecoregion	1	3		3
Watershed	88		9	79
ARAP Site Inspections	4		3	1
Totals	98	17	12	83

Table 3-1. Monitoring Sites in the Harpeth River Watershed During the Data Collection Phase of the Watershed Approach.

In addition to the 112 sampling events, over 60 citizen complaints, 3 occurrences involving dead fish (fish kills) and 5 responses to toxic spills were investigated.

3.2.A. Ambient Monitoring Sites. These fixed-station chemical monitoring sites are sampled quarterly or monthly by the Environmental Assistance Center-Nashville Water Pollution Control staff (this is in addition to samples collected by water and wastewater treatment plant operators). Samples are analyzed by the Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Environmental Laboratory Services. Ambient monitoring data are used to assess water quality in major bodies of water where there are NPDES facilities and to identify trends in water quality. Water quality parameters measured in the Harpeth River Watershed are provided in Harpeth-Appendix IV.

Data from ambient monitoring stations are entered into the STORET (Storage and Retrieval) system administered by EPA. Some ambient monitoring stations are scheduled to be monitored as watershed sampling sites.

3.2.B. Ecoregion Sites. Ecoregions are relatively homogeneous areas of similar geography, topography, climate and soils that support similar plants and animals. The delineation phase of the Tennessee Ecoregion Project was completed in 1997 when the ecoregions and subcoregions were mapped and summarized (EPA/600/R-97/022). There are eight Level III Ecoregions and twenty-five Level IV subcoregions in Tennessee (see Chapter 2 for more details). The Harpeth River Watershed lies within 1 Level III ecoregion (Interior Plateau) and contains 3 subcoregions (Level IV):

- Western Highland Rim (71f)
- Outer Nashville Basin (71h)
- Inner Nashville Basin (71i)

Ecoregion reference sites are chemically monitored using methodology outlined in the Division's Chemical Standard Operating Procedure (Standard Operating Procedure for Modified Clean Technique Sampling Protocol). Macroinvertebrate samples are collected in spring and fall. These biological sample collections follow methodology outlined in the Tennessee Biological Standard Operating Procedures Manual. Volume 1: Macroinvertebrates and EPA's Revision to Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for use in Streams and Rivers.

Ecoregion stations are scheduled to be monitored as Watershed sampling sites.

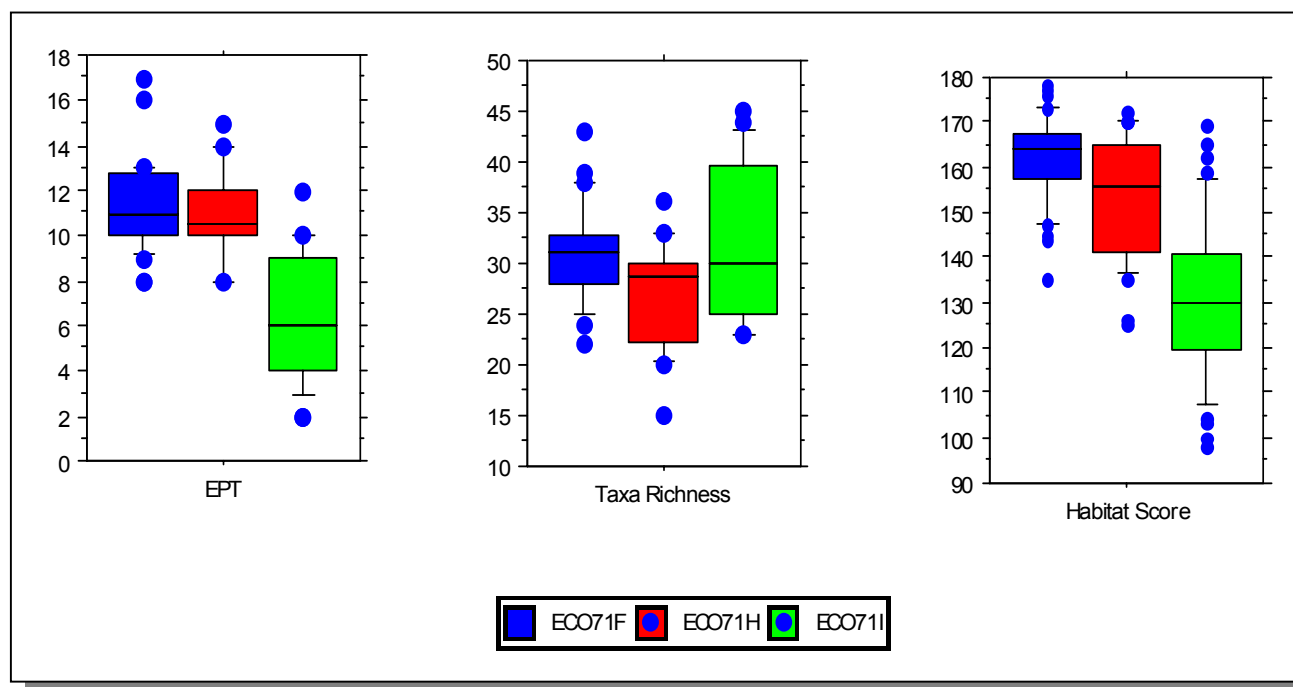


Figure 3-3. Benthic Macroinvertebrate and Habitat Scores for Harpeth River Ecoregion RBP III Sites. Boxes and bars illustrate 10th, 25th, median, 75th, and 90th percentiles. Extreme values are also shown as dots. EPT and Taxa scores are number of genus observed; habitat score is calculated as described in EPA 841-D-97-002

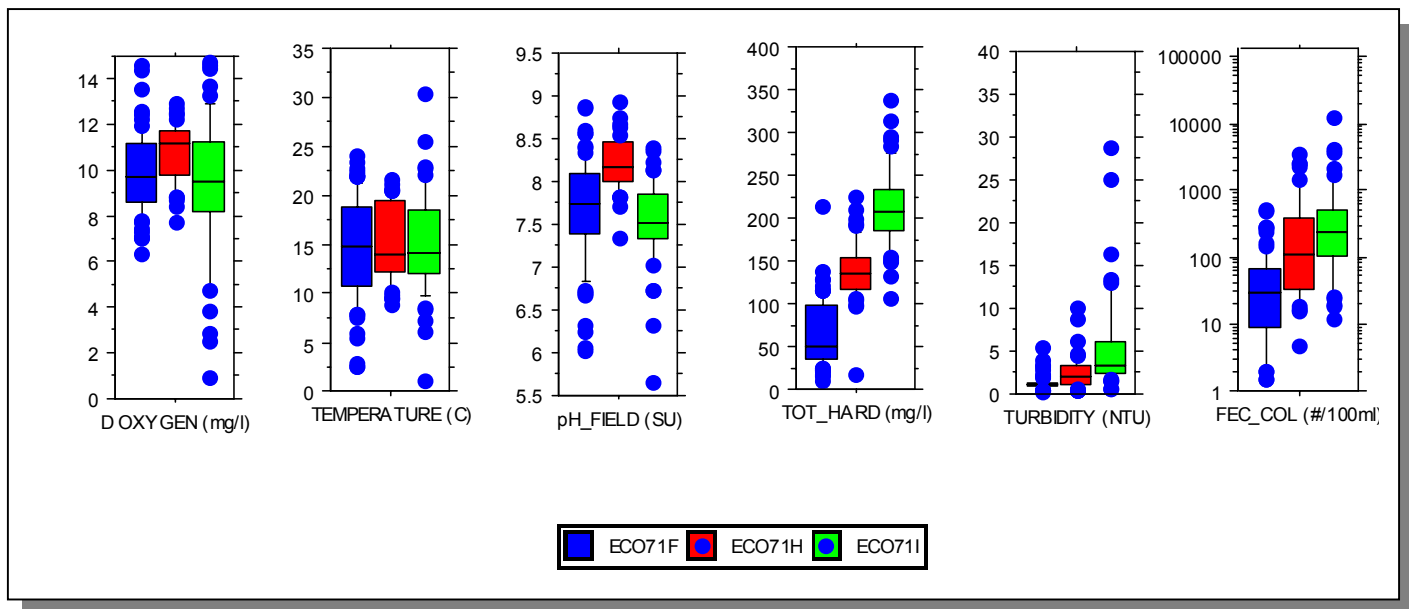


Figure 3-4. Select Chemical Data Collected in Harpeth River Watershed Ecoregion Sites. Boxes and bars illustrate 10th, 25th, median, 75th, and 90th percentiles. Extreme values are also shown as dots.

3.2.C. Watershed Sites. Activities that take place at watershed sites are benthic macroinvertebrate biological stream surveys, physical habitat determinations and/or chemical monitoring. Following review of existing data, watershed sites are selected in Year 1 of the watershed approach when preliminary monitoring strategies are developed. Additional sites may be added in Year 2 when additional monitoring strategies are implemented.

A Biological Reconnaissance (BioRecon) is used as a screening tool to describe the condition of water quality, in general, by determining the absence or presence of clean water indicator organisms, such as EPT (Ephemeroptera [mayfly], Plecoptera [stonefly], Trichoptera [caddisfly]). Factors and resources used for selecting BioRecon sites are:

- The current 303(d) list,
- HUC-11 maps (every HUC-11 is scheduled for a BioRecon)
- Land Use/Land Cover maps
- Topographic maps
- Locations of NPDES facilities
- Sites of recent ARAP activities

An intensive multiple or single habitat assessment involves the monitoring of a station over a fixed period of time. Intensive surveys (Rapid Bioassessment Protocols) are performed when BioRecon results warrant it.

3.2.D. Special Surveys. These investigations include:

- ARAP in-stream investigation
- Time-of-travel dye study
- Sediment oxygen demand study
- Lake eutrophication study
- Fluvial geomorphology

These special surveys are performed when needed.

3.3. STATUS OF WATER QUALITY. Overall use support is a general description of water quality conditions in a water body based on determination of individual use supports. Use support determinations, which can be classified as monitored or evaluated, are based on:

- Data less than 5 years old (monitored)
- Data more than 5 years old (evaluated)
- Knowledge and experience of the area by technical staff (evaluated)
- Complaint investigation (monitored, if samples are collected)
- Other readily available Agencies' data (monitored)
- Readily available Volunteer Monitoring data (monitored, if certain quality assurance standards are met)

All available data are considered, including data from TDEC Environmental Assistance Centers, Tennessee Department of Health (Aquatic Biology Section of Laboratory Services), Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, National Park Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, the regulated community, universities and colleges, and the private sector.

The assessment is based on the degree of support of designated uses as measured by compliance with Tennessee's water quality standards.

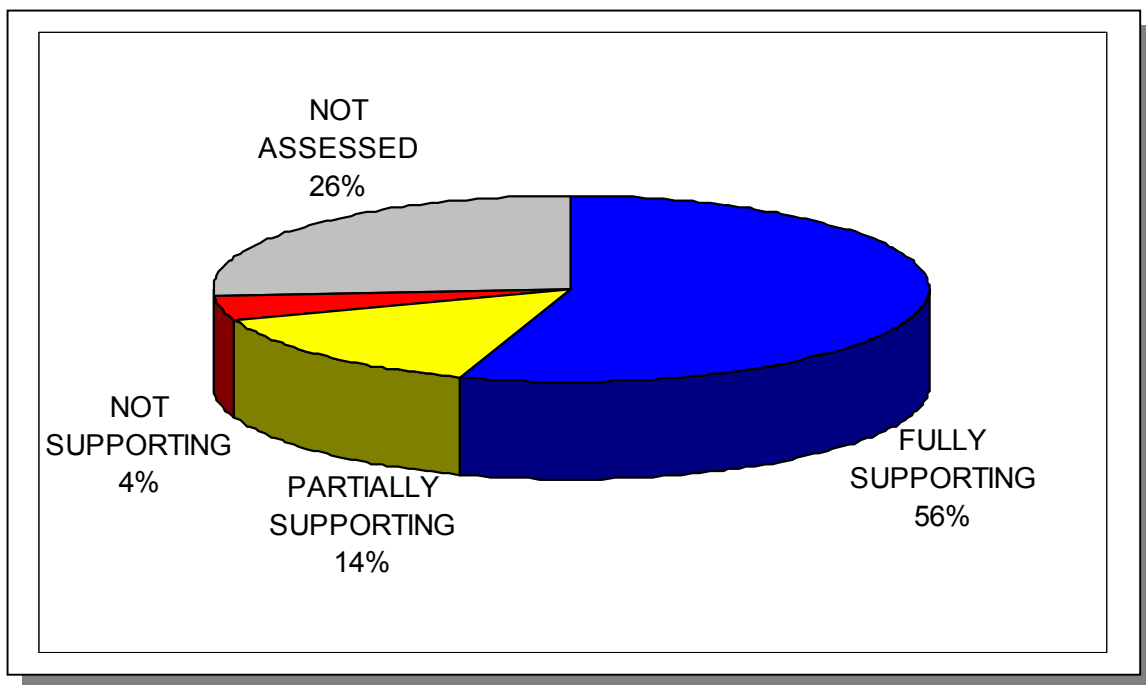


Figure 3-5. Water Quality Assessment for Streams and Rivers in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data (stream miles) are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment.

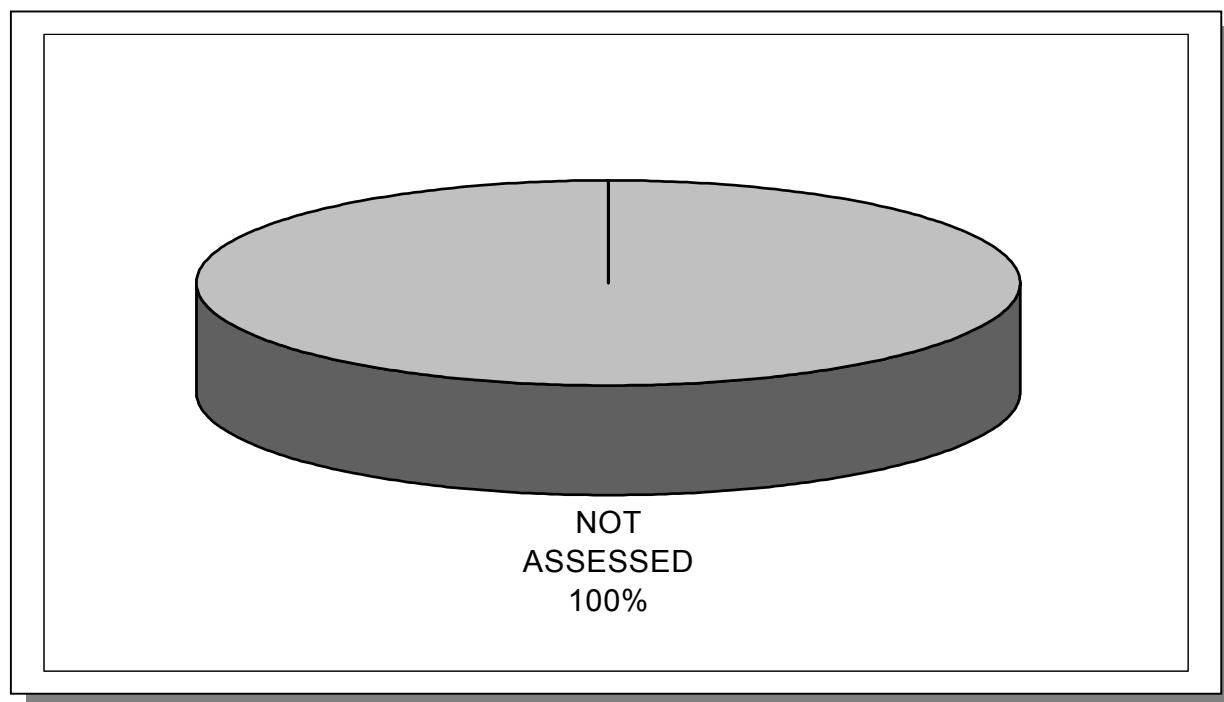


Figure 3-6. Water Quality Assessment for Lakes in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data (stream miles) are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. More information is provided in Harpeth-Appendix III.

3.3.A. Assessment Summary.

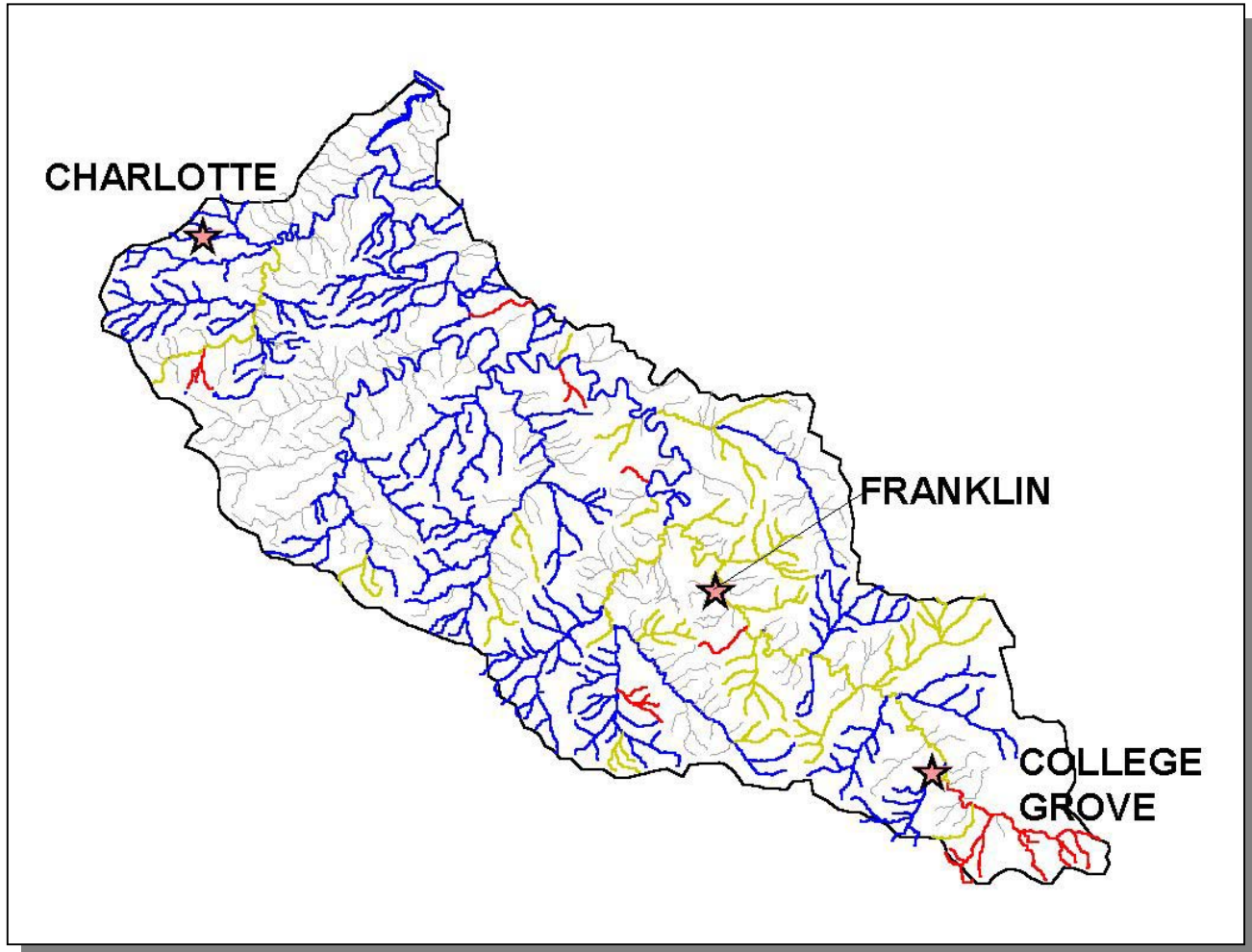


Figure 3-7a. Overall Use Support Attainment in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Blue, Fully Supports Designated Use; Yellow, Partially Supports Designated Use; Red, Does Not Support Designated Use; Gray, Not Assessed. Water Quality Standards are described at <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04.htm>. Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference. More information is provided in Harpeth-Appendix III.

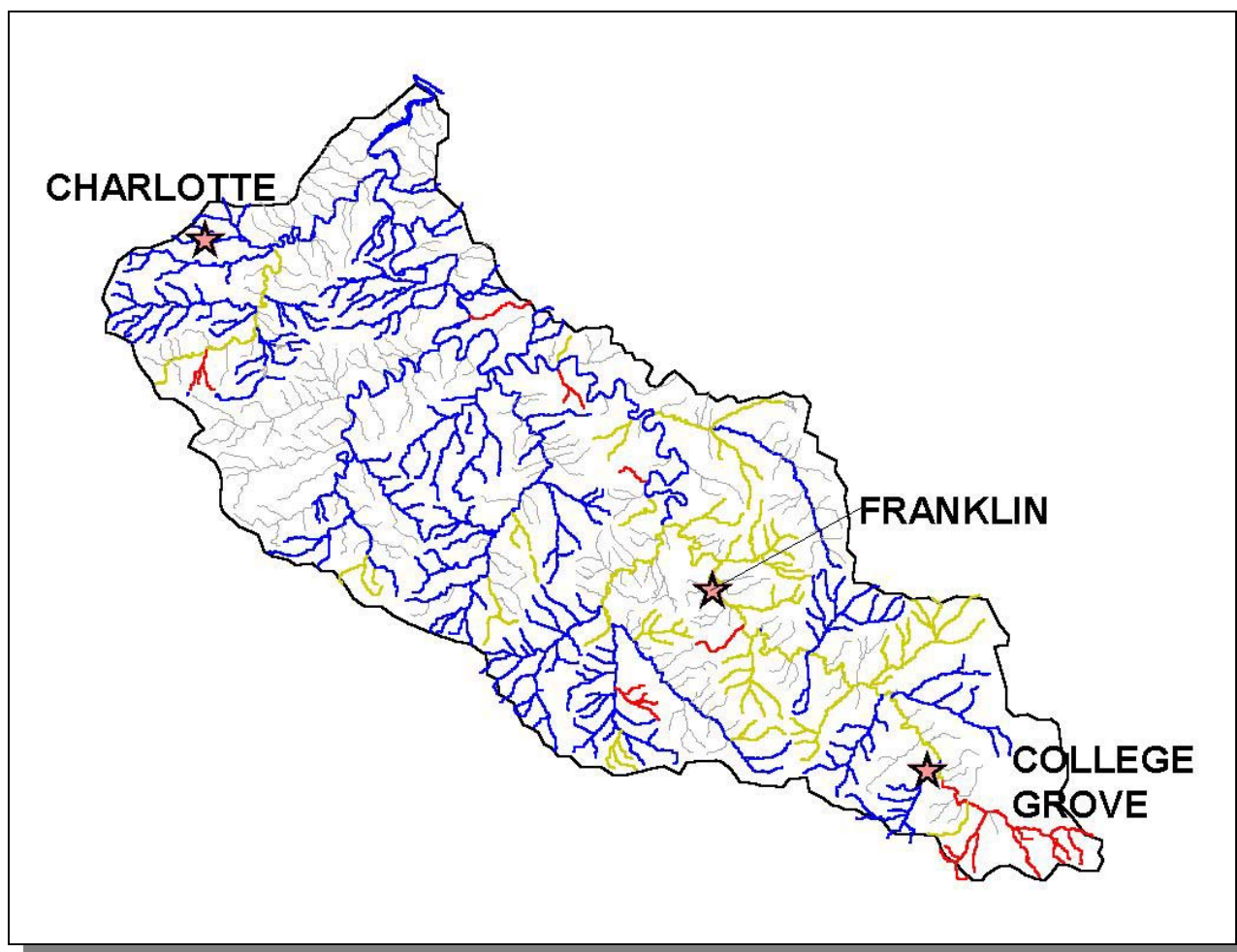


Figure 3-7b. Fish and Aquatic Life Use Support Attainment in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Blue, Fully Supports Designated Use; Yellow, Partially Supports Designated Use; Red, Does Not Support Designated Use; Gray, Not Assessed. Water Quality Standards are described at <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04.htm>. Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference.

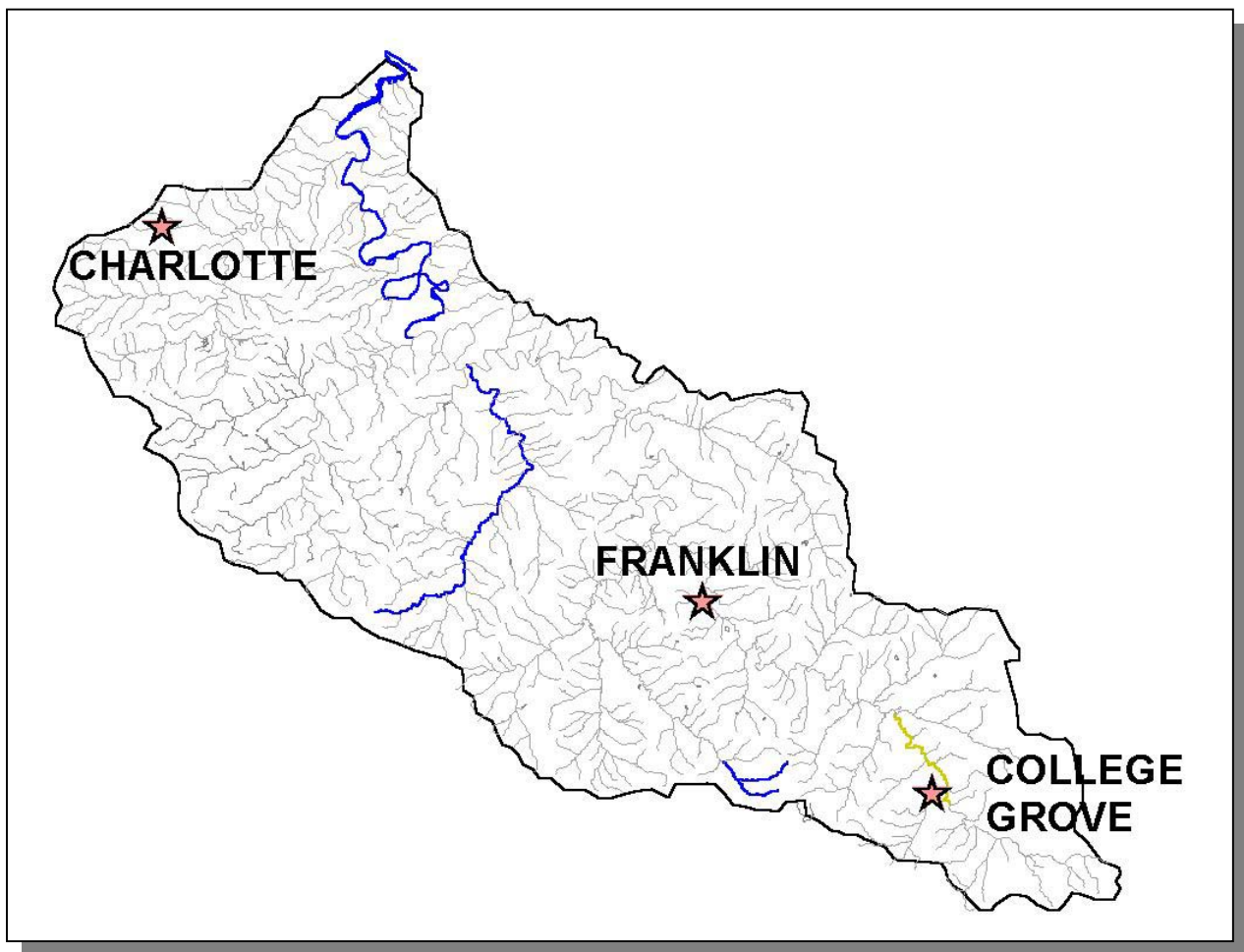


Figure 3-7c. Recreation Use Support Attainment in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Blue, Fully Supports Designated Use; Yellow, Partially Supports Designated Use; Gray, Not Assessed. Water Quality Standards are described at <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04.htm>. Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference.

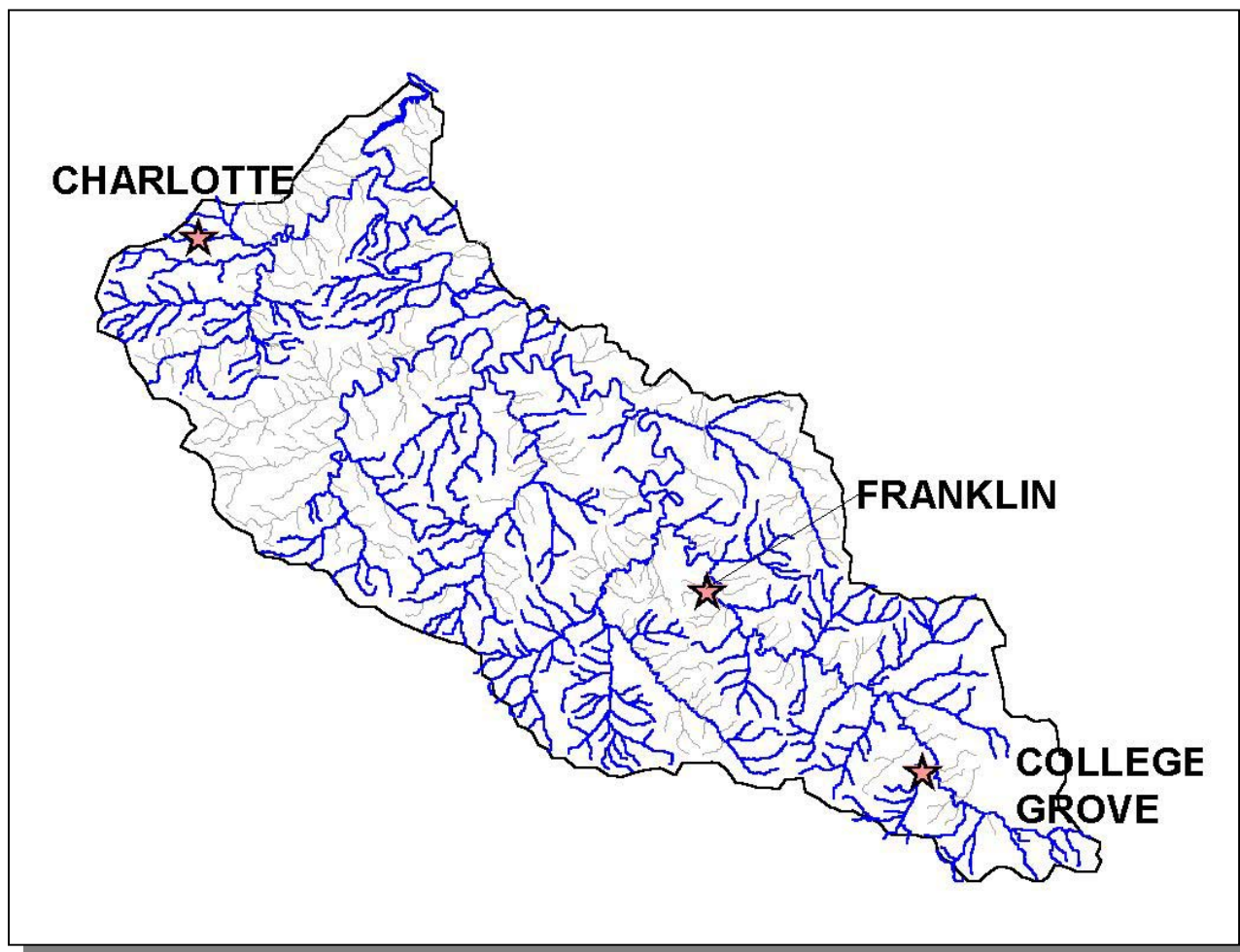


Figure 3-7d. Irrigation Use Support Attainment in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Blue, Fully Supports Designated Use; Gray, Not Assessed. Water Quality Standards are described at <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04.htm>. Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference.

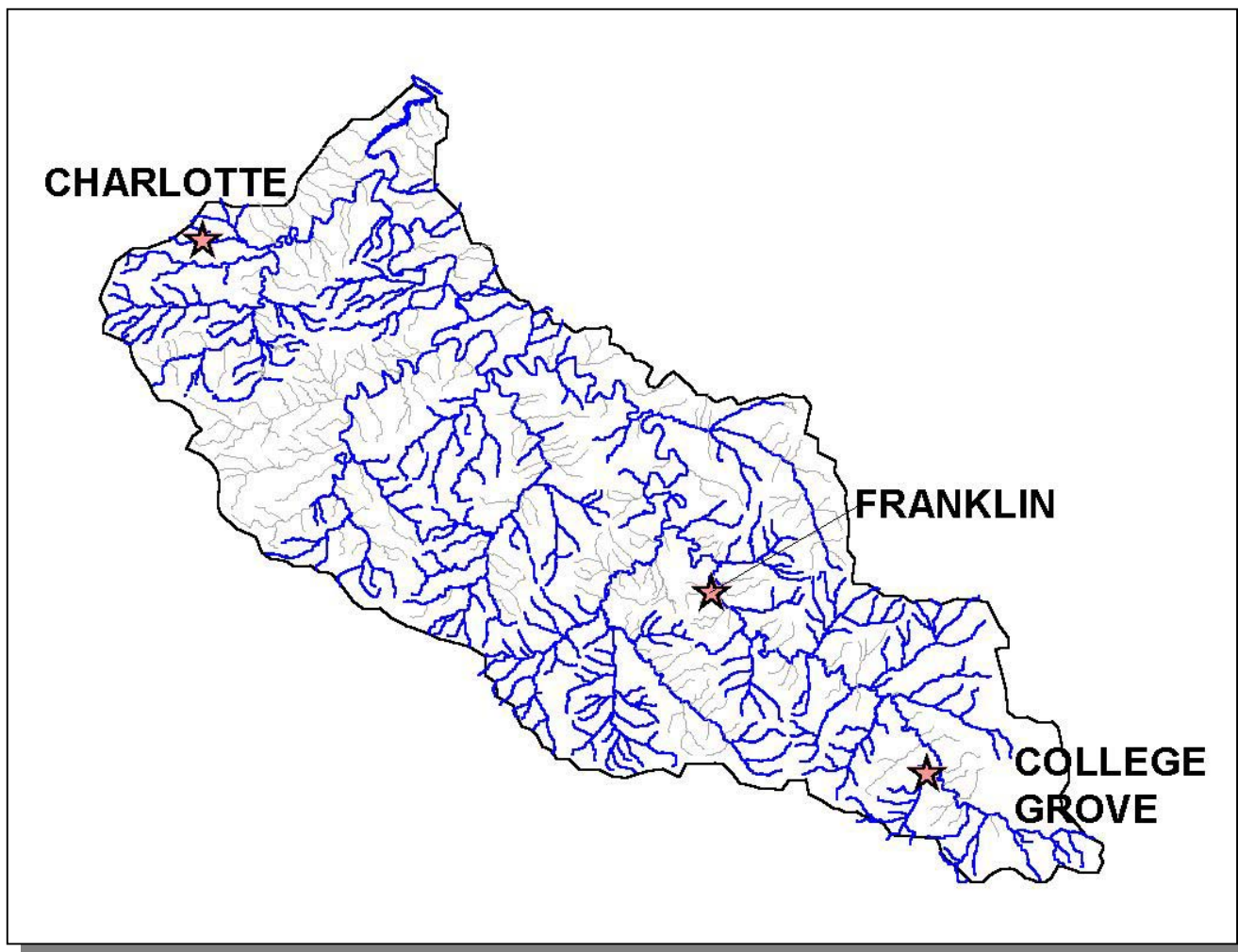


Figure 3-7e. Livestock Watering and Wildlife Use Support Attainment in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Blue, Fully Supports Designated Use; Gray, Not Assessed. Water Quality Standards are described at <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04.htm>. Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference.

3.3.B. Use Impairment Summary.

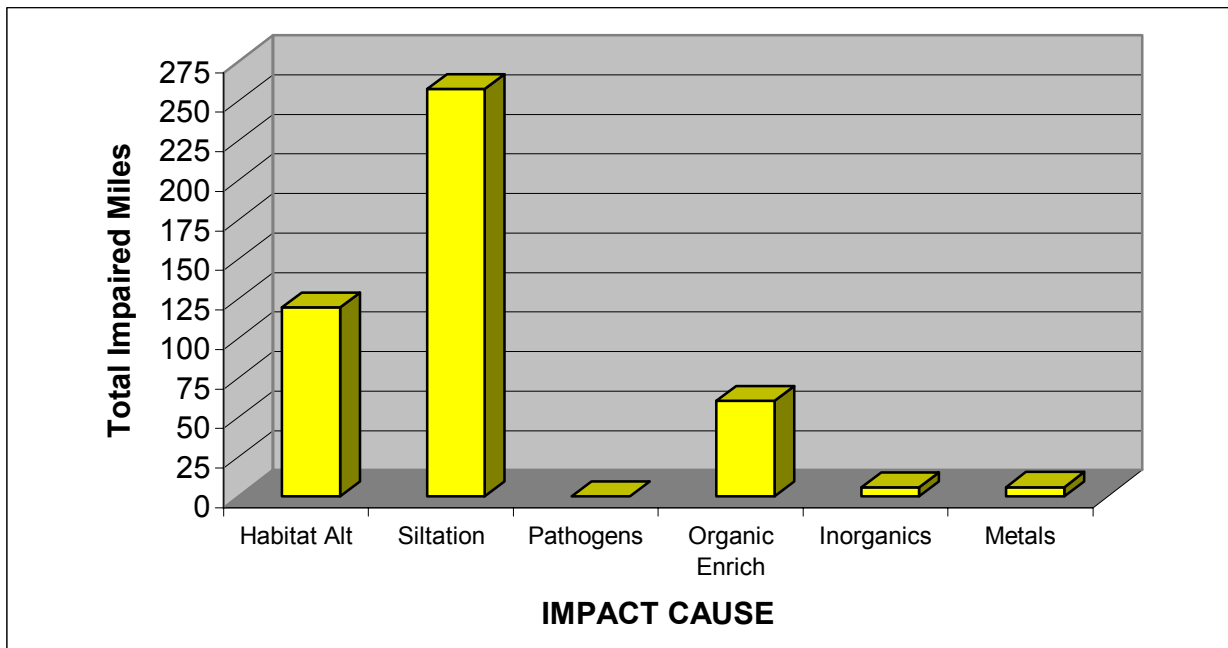


Figure 3-8. Total Impacted Miles by Cause in the Harpeth River Watershed. Data are based on Year 2000 Water Quality Assessment.

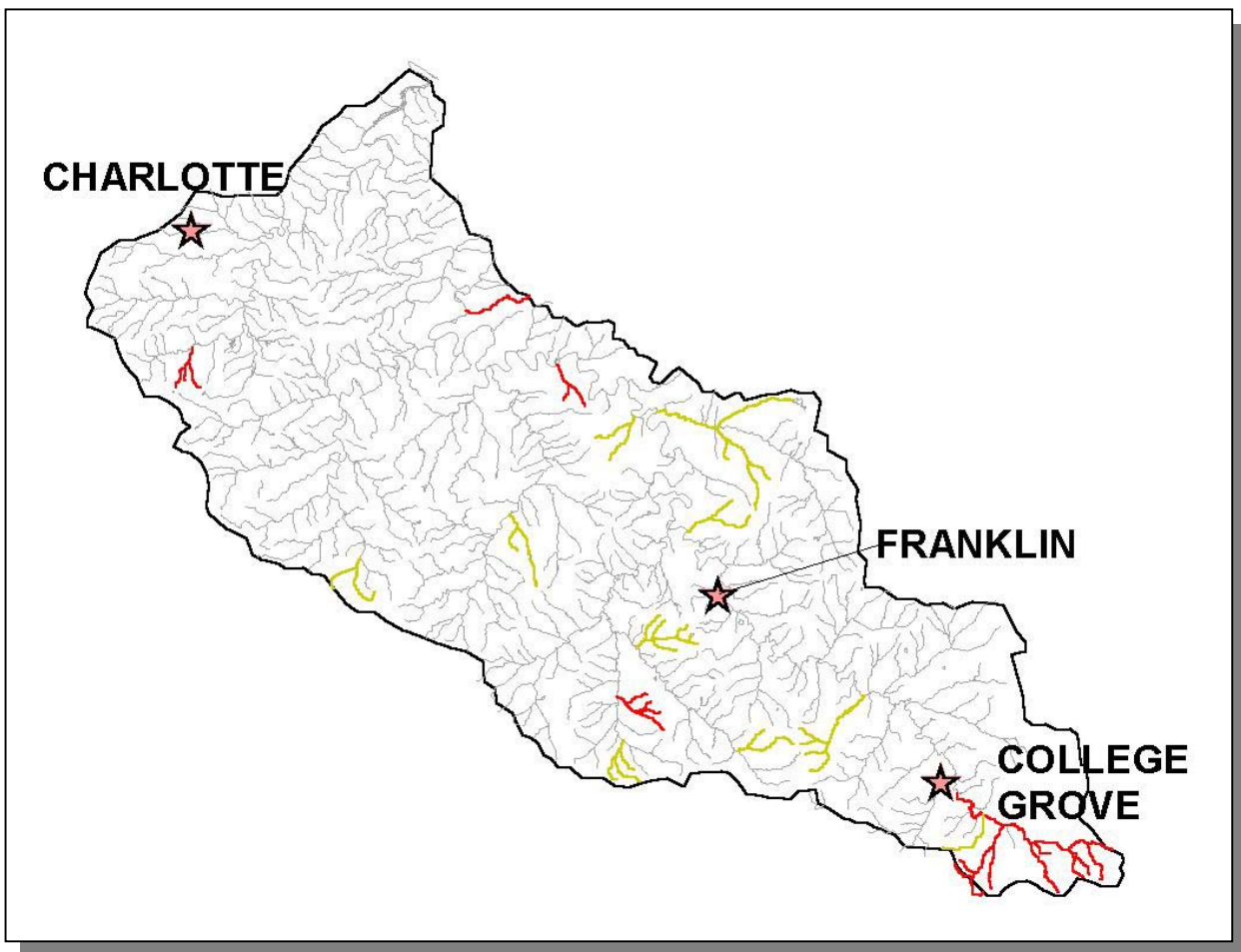


Figure 3-9a. Impaired Streams Due to Habitat Alteration in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment.; Yellow, Partially Supports designated Use; Red, Does Not Support Designated Use; Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference. More information is provided in Harpeth-Appendix III.

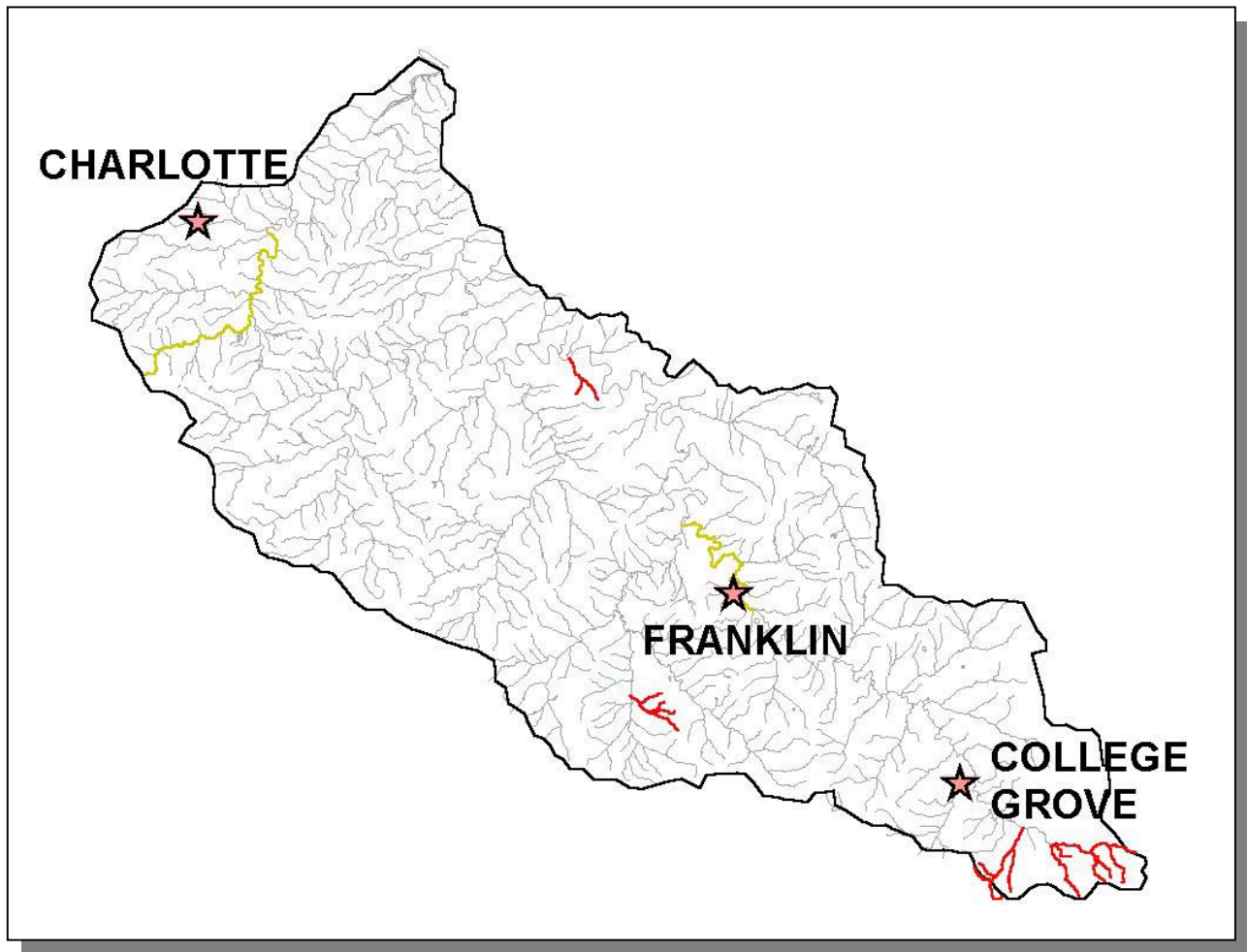


Figure 3-9b. Impaired Streams Due to Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen Levels in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Yellow, Partially Supports designated Use; Red, Does Not Support Designated Use; Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference. More information is provided in Harpeth-Appendix III.

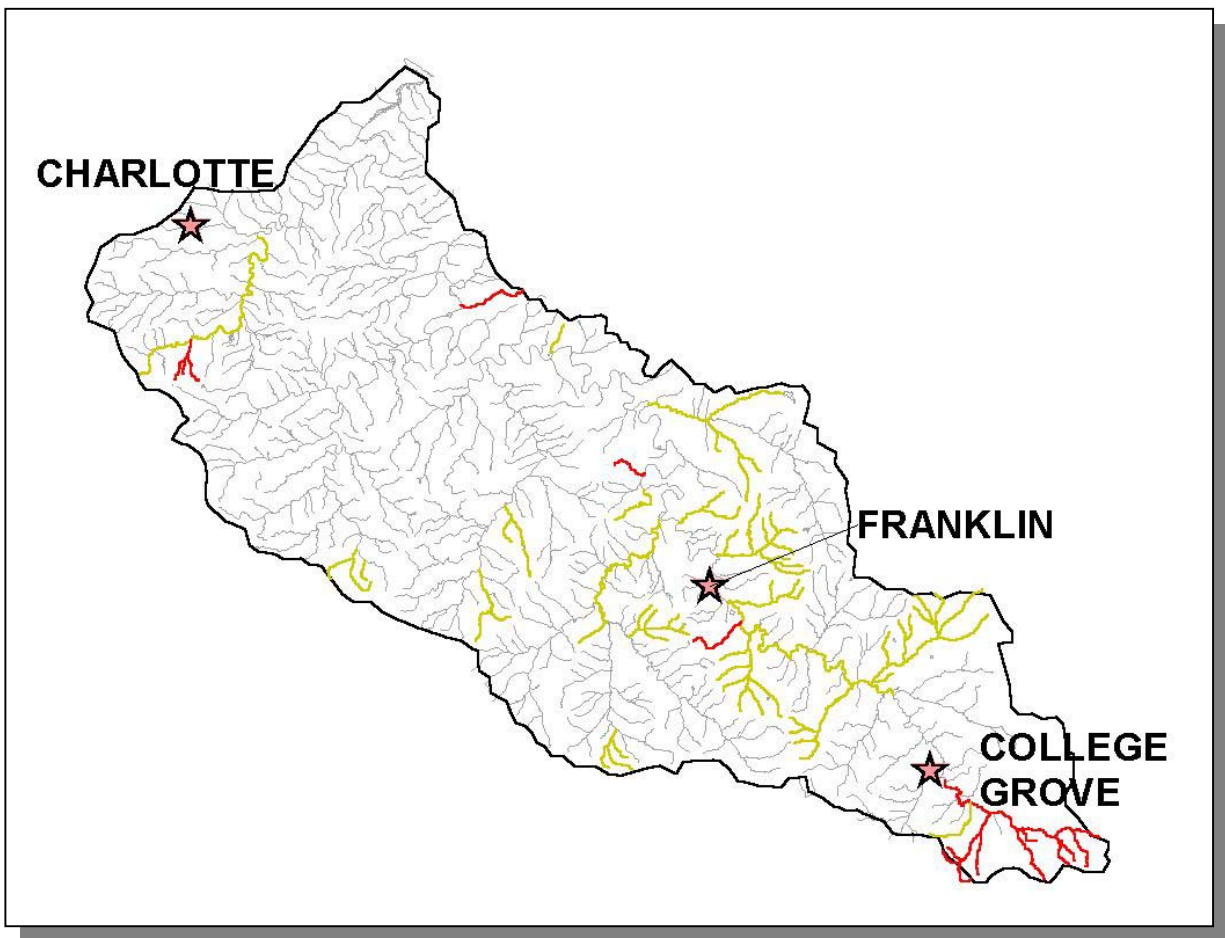


Figure 3-9c. Impaired Streams Due to Siltation in the Harpeth River Watershed. Assessment data are based on the 2000 Water Quality Assessment. Yellow, Partially Supports Designated Use; Red, Does Not Support Designated Use; Charlotte, Franklin, and College Grove are shown for reference. More information is provided in Harpeth-Appendix III.

The listing of impaired waters that do not support designated uses (the 303(d) list) is traditionally submitted to EPA every two years. A copy of the most recent 303(d) list may be downloaded from: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/water.htm>

In the year 2002 and beyond, the 303(d) list will be compiled by using EPA's ADB (Assessment Database) software developed by RTI (Research Triangle Institute). The ADB allows for a more detailed segmentation of waterbodies. While this results in a more accurate description of the status of water quality, it makes it difficult when comparing water quality assessments with and without using this tool. A more meaningful comparison will be between assessments conducted in Year 3 of each succeeding five-year cycle.

3.4. FLUVIAL GEOMORPHOLOGY. Stream width, depth, and cross-sectional dimensions at bankful discharge are key parameters used in characterizing the shape and stability of rivers. Characterization of streams using the fluvial geomorphic stream classification system, which allows prediction of stream stability and physical evolution, is a valuable management tool (Rosgen, 1996).

A fluvial geomorphic curve illustrates relationships between drainage area, bankful dimensions of width, depth and cross-sectional area, and bankful discharge of stream systems that are in dynamic equilibrium. It is a tool to evaluate and predict the physical impacts of channel modifications, flow alterations, and other watershed changes, as well as determining appropriate physical parameters for stream and riparian restoration. Regional curves have been developed and applied in various regions of the country since the mid-1970's (Dunne and Leopold, 1978).

There are several benefits to using regional curves:

- Serving as a valuable regional-specific database for watershed management
- Providing an unbiased, scientific evaluation of the environmental impacts of proposed ARAP and other permitted activities
- Providing a scientific foundation for evaluating and documenting long-term geomorphic and hydrologic changes in the region
- Quantifying environmental impacts
- Suggesting the best approach to restore streams that have been modified

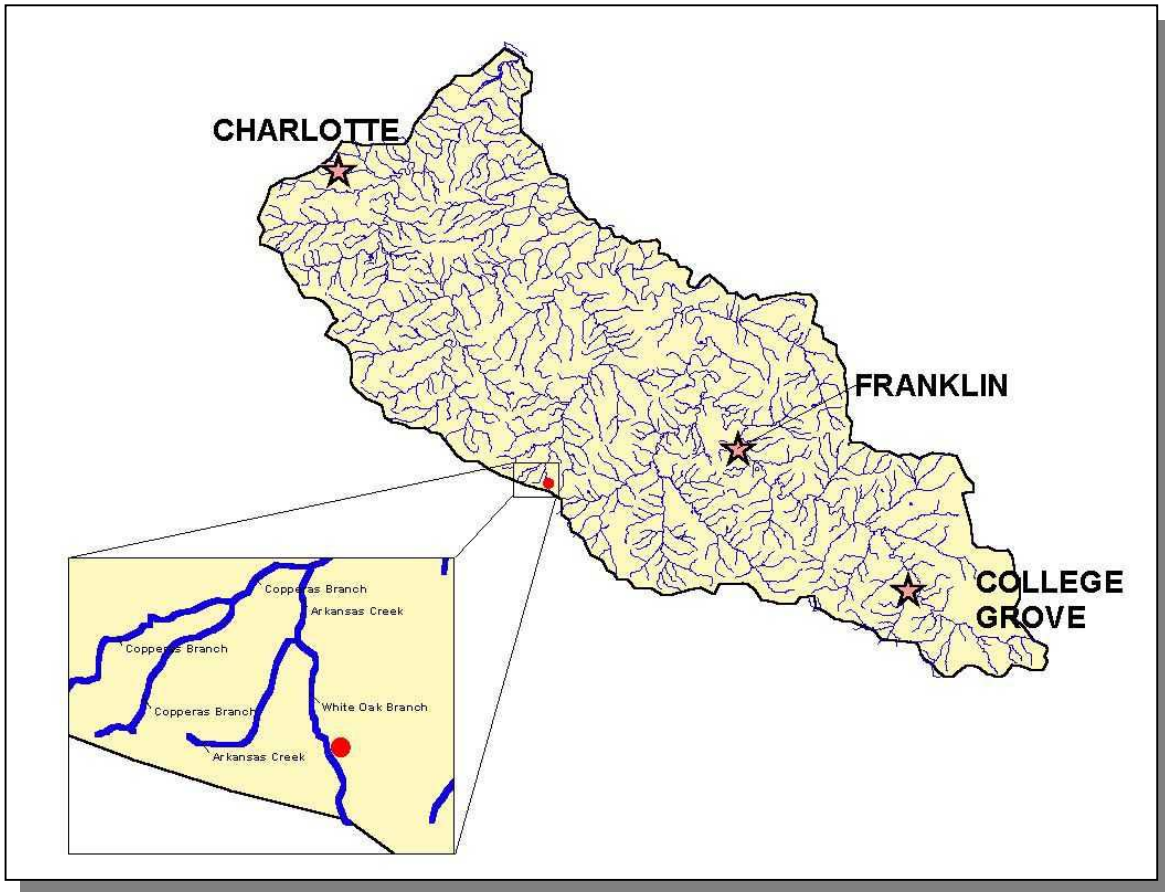


Figure 3-10. Sampling Site in the South Harpeth River for Construction of Fluvial Regional Curve. Sampling site is at Pewit Road upstream of Kelly Creek ($35^{\circ} 52' 70''$ N, $87^{\circ} 05' 39''$ W). The site was determined to be C4 (sinuous with moderate to high width/depth ratio and gravel bottom) according to the fluvial geomorphic stream classification system (Rosgen, 1996). Charlotte, Franklin and College Grove are shown for reference.

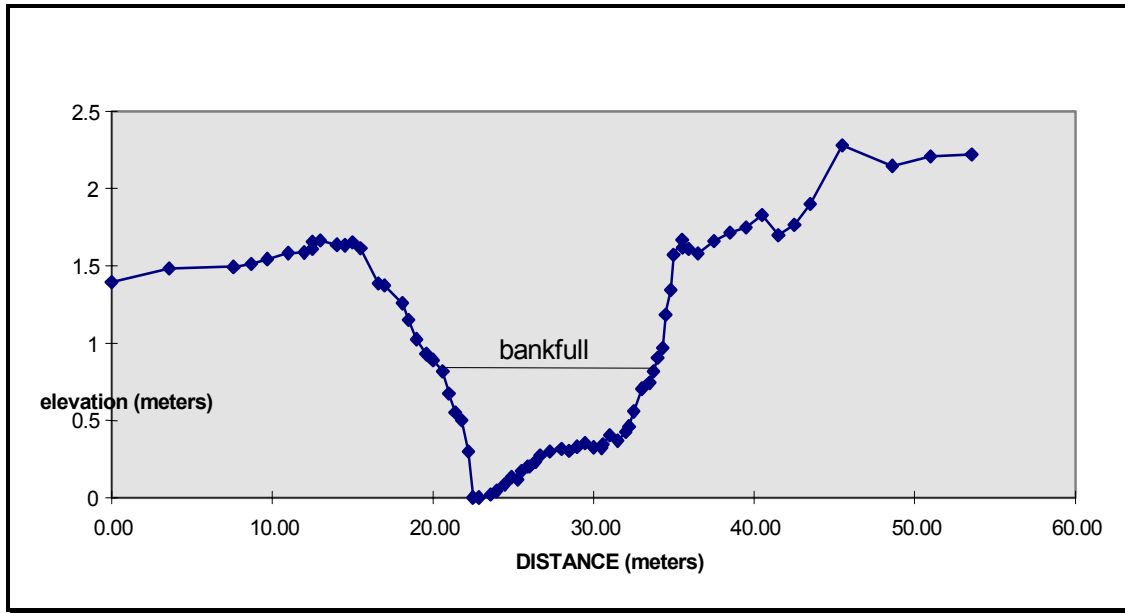


Figure 3-11a. Cross-sectional Data for South Harpeth River Fluvial Site. Data are from survey of 2/10/98.

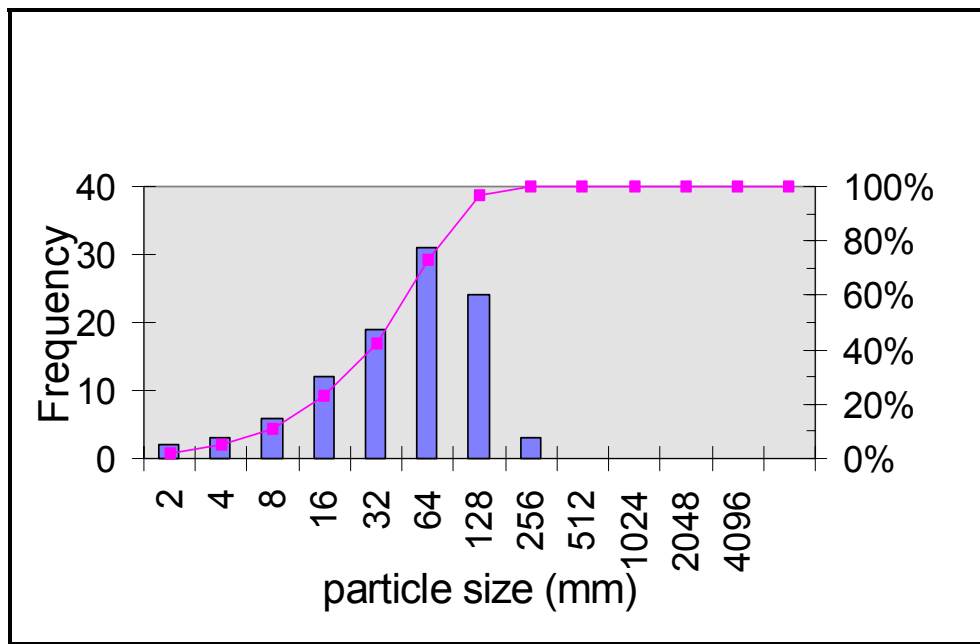


Figure 3-11b. Particle Count Histogram and Cumulative Frequency Plot for South Harpeth River Fluvial Site. $D_{50} = 32$ mm. Data are from survey of 2/10/98.

Ultimately, a regional curve will be created that illustrates the relationship between bankful width and drainage area.

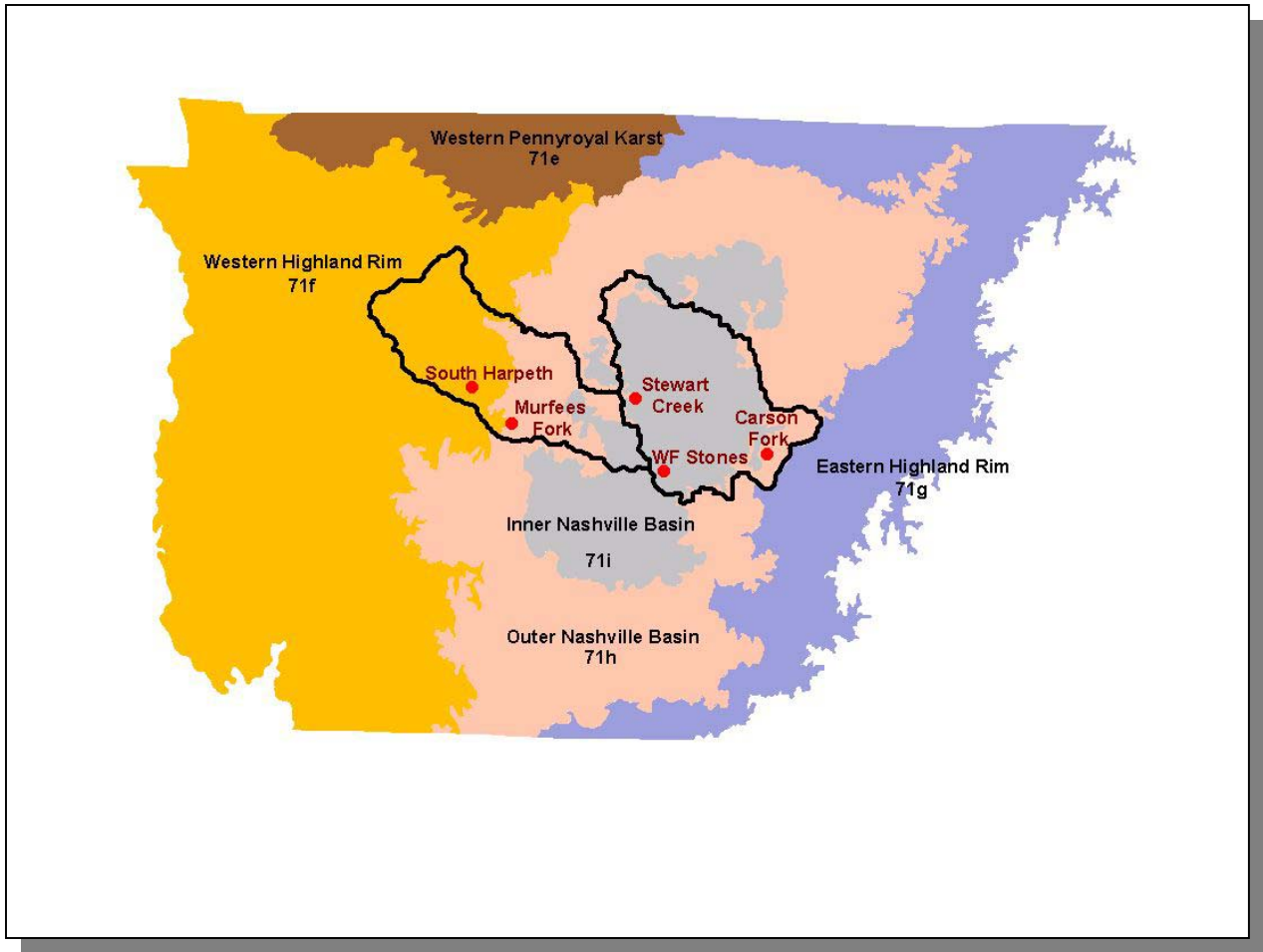


Figure 3-12. Particle Count Sampling Sites in Ecoregion 71. Harpeth and Stones River Watershed boundaries are shown for reference.

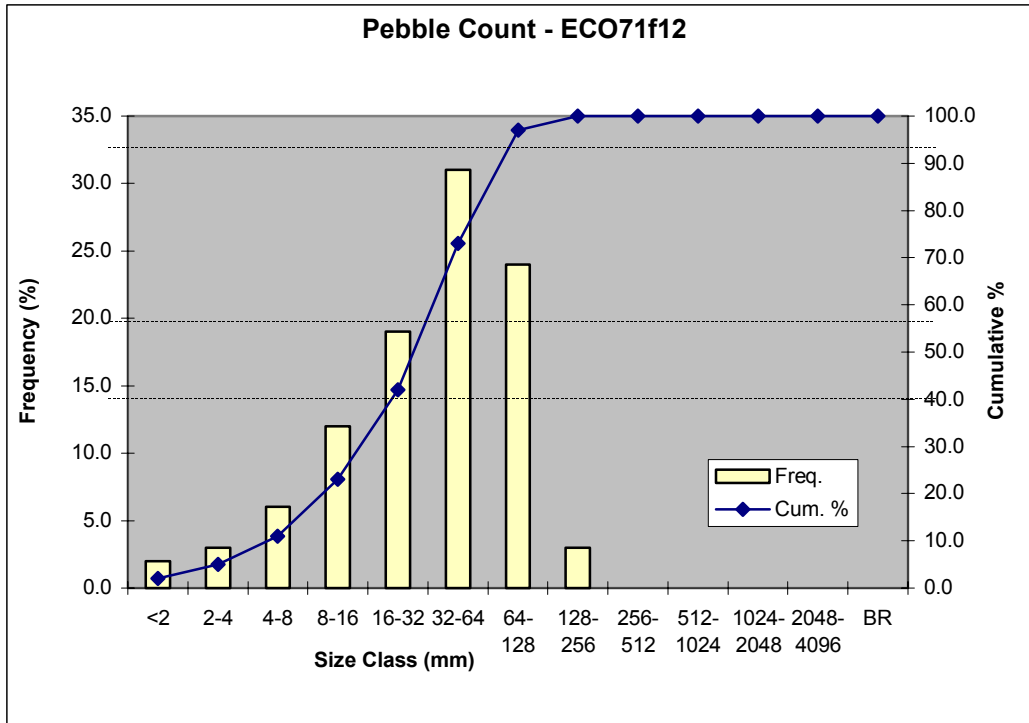


Figure 3-13a. Particle Count Histogram and Cumulative Frequency Plot for South Harpeth River Fluvial Sampling Site (River Mile 16.9). BR, Bed Rock. Data were collected on Feb 10, 1998.

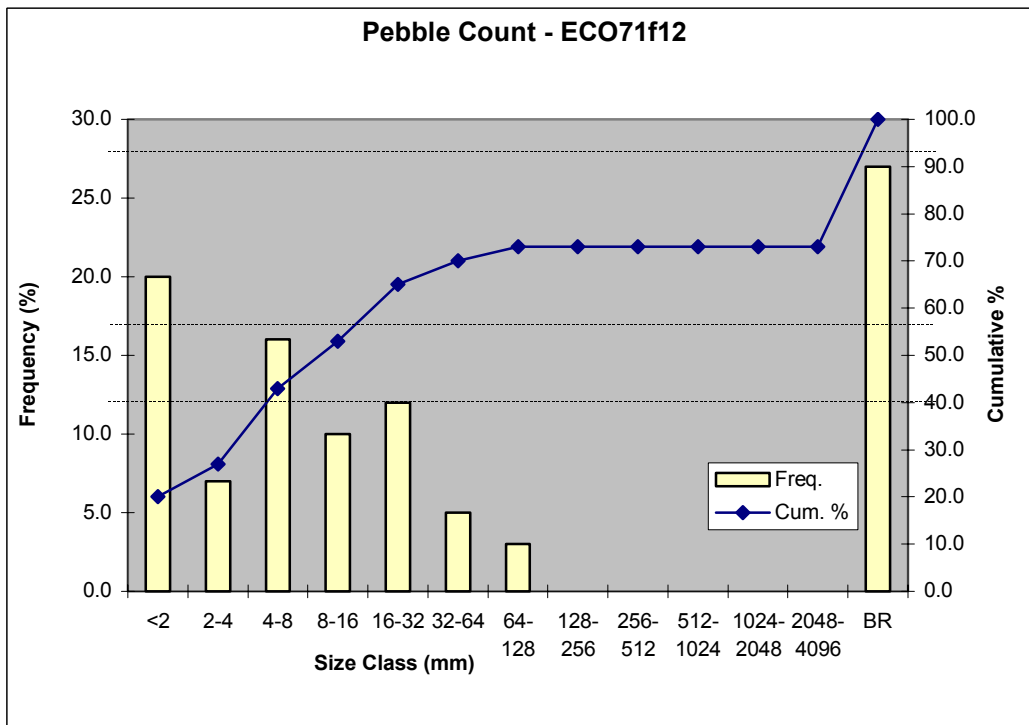


Figure 3-13b. Particle Count Histogram and Cumulative Frequency Plot for South Harpeth River Fluvial Sampling Site (River Mile 16.9). BR, Bed Rock. Data were collected on November 9, 1998.

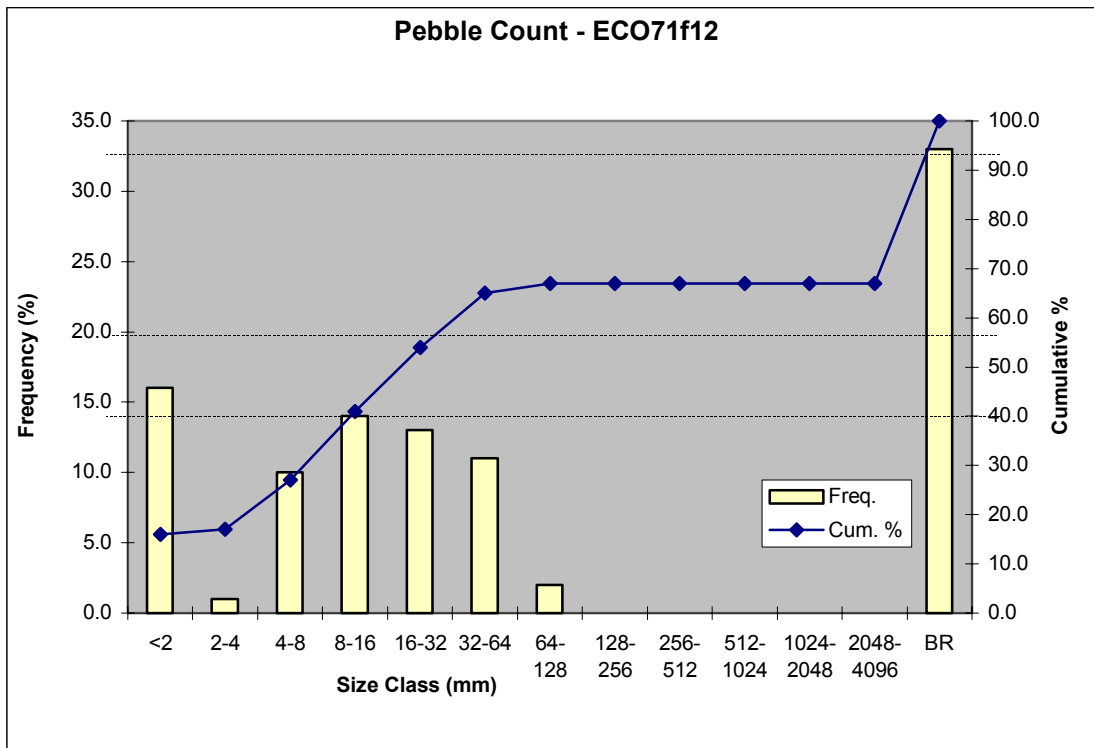


Figure 3-13c. Particle Count Histogram and Cumulative Frequency Plot for South Harpeth River Fluvial Sampling Site (River Mile 16.9). BR, Bed Rock. Data were collected on May 10, 1999.

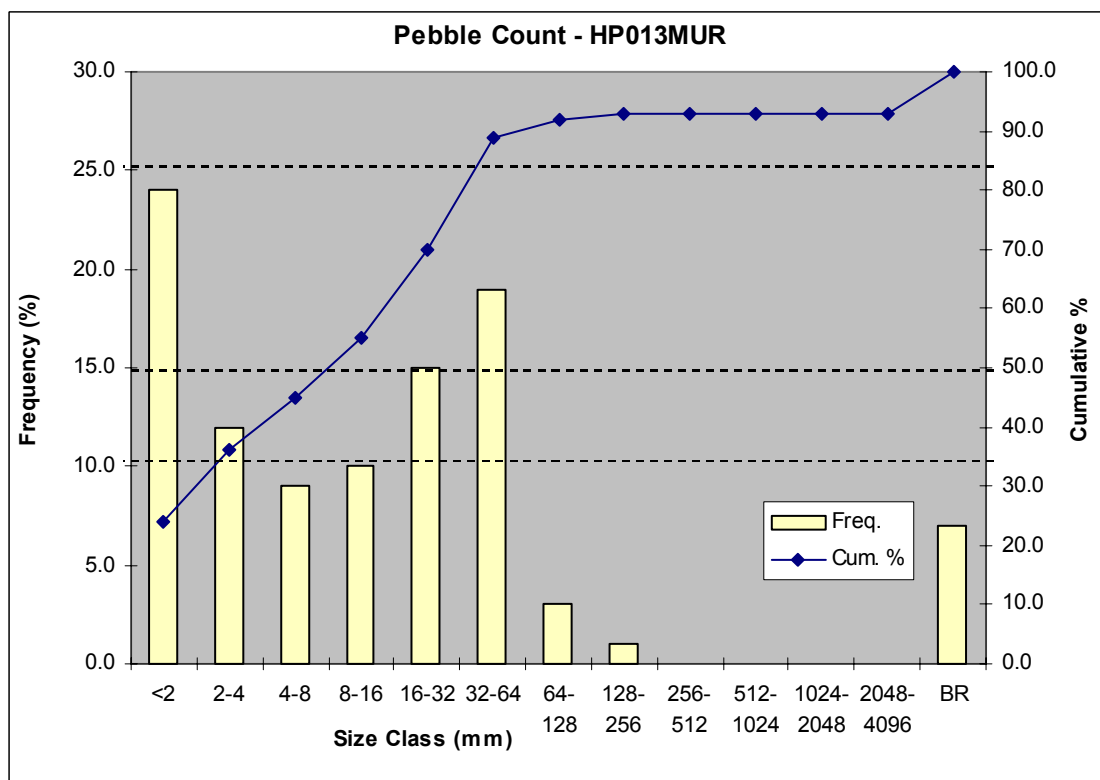


Figure 3-19. Particle Count Histogram and Cumulative Frequency Plot for Murfees Fork Fluvial Sampling Site (River Mile 5.2). BR, Bed Rock. Data were collected on June 22, 2001.